EUROPE

the Old World Crisis in the East, in Germany and at Wilhelmshohe.

Bussian Opinion of England's Position Towards Turkey.

Queen Victoria's Relations to the Czar and the Muscovite "Challenge."

A DUAL DIPLOMACY AT VERSAILLES.

Bismarck's Plan for Napoleon's Restoration.

King William, Glass in Hand, in the Palace of Versailles.

Tumultuous Scene in the North German Parliament.

HEALTH OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE

The Inman steamship City of Paris, from Liverpeol the 1st and Queenstown the 2d of December, rrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing our European files and special corres-pendence dated to the day of sailing from Ireland. The democrats in the German Parhament resolved to vote against the war expenditure, on the ground "that the war, originally a necessary and defensive one, is now one of conquest against the French re

the 18th November by the recently appointed chap-lain, the Rev. Thomas Hamilton. It is situated outside and close to the Porta dei Popolo, on the right hand side and is fitted to accommodate cighty per-

Napoleon being again placed at the head of his army by the Germans, and thus placed in a position to tore his dynasty on the throne, in return for the cession of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. The English writer thinks such a plan "would be fatal to him. Despite his Marshals and his Imperial Guard, the army he could bring back from captivity d melt away before an infuriated people."

The letters by a balleon from Paris, which escended on the Norway coast, arrived at Leith, Scotland, December 1, by the steamer Dantzic, from Christiansund, and were forwarded to Tours. The Birmingham iron trace orders came in slowly

The descriptions most in request were hoops, sheets, bars and plates, the tin plate branch especially ac-At a meeting of the Cambridge (England) Board

of Education it was stated that £13,000 had been raised and liberal grants made. It was believed most parishes would be able to dispense with rate Recruiting for the English army at Weolwich was

carried on at the rate of eighty per day-an unpre-A telegram from Batavia, of the 16th of December,

espatched from Point de Galle on the 29th ult., annces that the Governor General had received the first submarine telegram from Singapore. A Malta correspondent, writing on the 18th of No

The following mercantile steamers have called here to coal, on their way to india, via the Suez Canai:—The Glengyle, 887 tons, on the 12th inst., eleven days from Liverpool, with a general cargo, for Colombo, &c.; the Pluto, 181 tons, on the same day, eleven days from Swansea, with ballast, for Singapore; the Galata, 602 tons, on the 18th (to-day), eleven days from London, with a general cargo, for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta; the Blythwood, 770 tons, on the 18th (also to-day), thirteen days from Liverpool, with a general cargo, for Bombay.

THE OUTSTION OF THE EAST.

Russian Press Comments on Earl Granville's

Lord Granville's reply to Prince Gortchakoff is St. Perersburg semi-official Golos of November 24: -

St. Perersburg semi-official Golos of November 24:—
The warfike excitement kindled in the English and Austrian press by the circular note of our Foreign Minister is another proof that Europe cannot rid herself of the suspicion with which she has so long looked on our intentions with regard to furkey. No step can we take in the affairs of the East without former jealousies being roused against us in all their ancient vigor and bitterness. Even the categorical declaration of Prince Gorichakoff that his imperial Majesty the Ozar has no wish to revive the Eastern question, but in this, as in every other instance, is desirens to promote and consolidate peace, has been impotent to convince public opinion in Western Europe. Now, as ever, peo ile ascribe to us the fantastic intention of conquering Constantinopie, subjecting the Mediterranean to our rule] and dictating laws to the civilized lands of the West. The Cabinets of Vienna and St. James see the circular of Prince Gorichaxoff lized lands of the West. The Cabbets of Vienna and St. James see the circular of Prince Gortchaxof in a most uncharitable light. However temperate and reserved his language, Lord Gran-ville expresses himself with sufficient energy against our setting aside a treaty without obtaining the consent of the Powers who have signed it, or are directly or indirectly interested in it. The Brit-ish Ministry, and with it, we must admit, nearly the whole of the European press look upon the step

the consent of the Powers who have signed it, or are directly or indirectly interested in it. The British Ministry, and with it, we must admit, nearly the whole of the European press, look upon the step taken by our Cabinet from the abstract standpoint of international law, and therefore energetically project against the method we have adopted for montifying one of its clauses. Exclusively emphasizing the question of international law, and sacrificing, it would seen, the treaty itself, Lord dranville informs us that he would not, berhaps, have objected to remodel the agreement in question had we only taken the trouble to address the signatory Powers on the expediency of a change. However dark the clouds gathering on the political horizon, it does not follow that a thunderstorm need burst forth. It is, after all, quite natural that England and Austria, our rivals in the East, should have been irritated by our circular, the more so as they had no looking of it. But we confidently trust they will soon look more calmily upon the matter, and perceive that to make it a casus belt would be very disadvantageaus to themselves. Not to speak of other drawbacks, it is certain that by declaring war against flussia they would the their hands at a time when they might wish to interfere with the struggle between Germany and France, in which they are so maternally interested. For England and Austria to open hostilities against us would be to benefit Prussia—a result which they will be hardly anxious to promote, having latterly become more and more nestile to that Power.

What, kowever, ought principally to make Austria and England wish for an amicable settlement is would take us generations to regain the influence see possessed before the accovering her right to protect her shores by a feet, Russia cannot exercise the same ascendancy in the East as formerly. Having long vigitantly observed the progress of events in Turkey, there are not a simple clause of it, it would take us generations to regain the influence see possessed be without Turkish consent, to get one through the Dardanelies and the Bosphorus, whose batteries would reduce to fragments the arrangest vessels in the world. In the present state of our naval effects on the Elack Sea, the Turkish feet alone would suffice to inflict the greatest injury on our

ke reprisals.
Inder these circumstances neither Austria nor at Britain has reason to look upon Prince telakoo's circular as announcing a turn of

affairs dangerous to their interests. Upon consideration they will doubtless admit that what Russia has in view is to be permitted to defend her shores, but not to indulge in impossible dreams respecting sin attack upon Turkey. Why the present moment has been selected for the declaration of our Cabinet, and why a declaration so offensive to the Western Cabineta should have been chosen at all as the most apprepriate mode of precedure, we know not. A near future will probably explain this satisfactorily, Meanwhile wa may hope that marine reflection will place the material and that the excitement which otherwise would instantly the around the content of the con may hope that mature reflection will place the matter in a different light from what it seemed at first, and that the excitement which otherwise would institutely be aroused in the East will be altoyed in good time. Repeatedly since the sangularry repture of 1833 has the Eastern question threatened to disturb the world's quite; but en each occasion the combined endeavors of the European Powers, aided by the frank co-operation of Rusma, have proved adequate to postpone the severing of the Gordian knot. Let us hope that in the present instance also the Powers will use their best efforts to aveid bloodshed. Russia, they may be assured, will meet them half-way if they approach her with this intent. We are grained to remark that even now the fact does not altogether escape foreign journalists that Russia is not looking out for material advantages, but only wishes to alter those stipulations in the treaty which have offended her dignity as a great national commonwealth. The more thoroughly Europe acquaints herself with the real meaning of the Russian note, the more rapidly will the warlike tone of the Eaglish and Austrian press be changed for a cooler and dispassionate one.

-Rusia's Offence and British Inde-

The Queen and the Czar-England's Fosttion-Rusia's Offence and British Independence.

(From the London Times, Dec. 1.)

The position of the British government with regard to Russia is one of extreme stuplicity. The
government, we are happy to think, are united in
their determination to maintain the treaty as it
stands until it is modified by the same authority that
made it. It shall not be violated so long as we have
the power to prevent the violation. But, so
iar as we know, there has yet been no
violation. The treaty has been rapudiated,
and Russia pretends to resume the right to
rebuild Sebastopol and to create a Black Sea neet.
Now, there can be no doubt that there are precedents for considering such a declaration as a crasus
bells. Indeed, it is evident that cases may arise in
which a notice of this knot ought in justice to be
leoked upon as an ext of hostility. Where an obligation is repudiated obviously with a view to immediate action, the Fower that is threatened would
be weak, indeed, if it scrupled to take the warning
and anticipate the attack. But here there is no
such prospect, no immediate danger—nay, if
we are true to ourselves, no danger at all.
It must be long before Russia can place a navy
on the Black Sea; that navy will certainly be
weak, ill-manned, and not very skillfully equipped.
The Russian fleet of 1854 could not keep the sea for a
day after the Allies passed the Bosphorus, though
the late Czar had ocen long preparing it, took great
pride in it, and could boast that it contained some of
the most powerful ships in the world. It need
hardly be said that Russia can put no ship on the
Black Sea against the will of England. Having,
therefore, the material power entirely in our hands,
we may dispense with the necessity of considering
the Russian declaration as a hostile act. It
may contemplate nosthilty, or it may be a mere
out of bring uttered by Prince Gortchakoff to maintain his failing influence; but, in either case, there
will always be the opportunity and means of meeting

hardly maintain that their country can be content with less.
Having taken this position, with a firm resolution to maintain it, we may, it seems to us, leave it to the Czar to make the next move. At Versailies there is talk of a conference, and it is understood, we are told, that Russia is willing to yield to friendly representations precedeing from Count Bismarck. Well and good. We also are quite ready for friendly negotiations, as we have been from the beginning. But let it be clearly understood that we are not eager for a conference, and have no intention of begging Russia as a favor to meet us that we may yield in legal form what she has violently taken. Russia has challenged the parties to the treaty in a document more offcasive than any that has been put forth in the present centrary. A mere insuit is not a sufficient cause of war, especially when we know it to be valinglorious and impotent. But it forbuls the Fower which has suffered it to approach the offender until it is virtually withdrawn. Overtures for a discussion of this question ought not be come from England, but from Russia, whether through Count Bismarck's intervention or otherwise. Enough for us is the position we take up—that we do not accept ine renunciation of the treaty, and shall act according to circumstances.

de la Défense Nationale. Cette assertion est iuex-acte: je n'ai point été dans le cas de faire acte d'ad-hésion à ce governement, quoique personne ne désire plus ardemment que moi qu'il réussisse dans sa fâche.

nésion à ce governement, quoique personne ne désire plus ardemment que moi qu'il réassisse dans sa tâche.

En entrant, il y a bien des années, dans la vie politique, j'ai pris pour régle de servir, avant tout, mon pays, et d'accepter loyalement le régime que choiste sa libre voionté. Lorsque p'al momentanément quitté la France j'avais peur cela deux ratsons: d'un côté, les évenements de Septembre m'avaient dégage de toute fonction publique: do l'autre, je ne voulais pas que ma présence pat donner Poccasion de meier mon nom a des manœuvres ou a des solidarités que je reponsse.

Je vois avec regret que je n'ai pas completement atteint ce but, malgré l'isolement et l'obsenrité où je vis sur la terre etrangère; car, tandis que certains journaux annocent mon adhésion à la republique, un autre dénonce mes concliabules Bonapartistes a Jersey avec Messieurs Komier, Pietri, et le Maréchal Lebœuf, qui, n'ont jamais paru dans cette lie: un trosisiame raconte mes trois prétendue visites a l'impératrice Engénie, que je n'ai pas eu l'honneur de voir depuis son arrivée en Angleterre; enfin un quarrième me reproche mon vôte en faveur de la déclavation de guerre dans le Conseil Privé, qui n'a jamais eu à achibérer sur cette question, et qui n'a été convoque qu'apres les premières défautes des armées françaises.

Je vons séral fort obligé, Monsieur, si vous voulez bien accordér a ces quelques lignes l'hospitaitté de voure journal, et je vous prie d'agréer l'assurance de ma censideration distinguée.

St. Heller, St. Maerés Craescent, 3, 25 Nov.

M. De Lavelleye on the Eastern question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:-I shall be obliged if you will give a place in the Times to the accompanying extract from a private letter written by M. Emrie de Laveleye and showing in what light the war we are urged to undertake is regarded by one of the most enlightened public writers of the Continent, from the impartial position of a Beigian citizen. I am, &c., J. S. MILL.

I shudder at the thought of a struggle which would eventually, but not improbably, have for its result to involve England in a war with Prossin and the United States—two nations of the same blood as herself, and who render great services to civilization. And this in behalf of Asiatics, whose days in Europe are counted, since their numbers are regularly diminishing. Can it be hoped to maintain forever the stipulations of 1856 in the face of the nevitable internal development of Russia. Evidencity not, Your newspapers consider the question in a purely juridical aspect. Russia, they say, has signed the treaty, therefore she is bound by it: therefore we ought to oblige her by force to keep her word. Russia has sone wrong, but ought England to rediress that wrong by force of arms? Yes, If it is for her own good and that of mankind. No, a thousand times no, if the war would be nurtful, fatsi, to all.

England would be running counter to the very object she pursues—the security of the Kast. The invincible obstacle which the possible encroachments of Russia will one day encounter is from the Sinvonians of the Banube—Croats, Serbs, Buigarians, Roumans—who have no love for Russia, but who look to her for support against their masters, the Turks. To make war against thusia for the Turks is to throw the Siavonians into the arms of Russia. If Austria is drawn into the centest, the danger, the error, the crime will be greater sail. Unfortunately Austria, so useful on the banks of the Banube, would probably perfeh. Look at the map. From the Poilsh frontier to Vienna, through Gaitera, is some hours' distance—a very small number of marches for an invading army. The Austrian army regarded by one of the most enlightened public writers of the Continent, from the impartial position Dampse, would probably perish. Look at the map, From the Poilsh fromtier to Vienna, through Galicia, is some hours' distance—a very small number of marches fet an invading army. The Austrian army is not prepared. Will England send troops to Vienna to resist the Russian armies! Think, again, of her internal divisions, the Rungarians will be for war, the Germans against it; and, with the exception of the Poics, all the Slavonians of Austria—Ruthenians. Seros, slovenes, Czecha—will be with the Power that represents their race. It is hard to-say whether, in this terrible situation, the internal or the external danger is the greater. To expose Austria to such mortal peril would be a fearful responsibility, and if she succumbed England would, with her own hands, have brought the Russians to the gates of Constantinople. There is another danger which a lover of therty and civilization throughout the world cannot think of without horror, the prospect of which is enough to drive him to despair—the possibility of a conflict with the United States. No doubt the Americans will not detherately range memselves on the side of Russia; that would be too abominable. But diplomacy has shown so little feresight in the settlement of the

rights and duties of neutrals that the gravest diffi-culties are heavitable, and no one knows where the complications will stop. Shall the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, the chief hope of human progress, come to blows on account of the question whether a few ships more or less shall navigate the Black Sea? If the nations of the Continent understood their interest they would on their knees implore England not to expose the world to so great a mis-fortune.

Besides, a Power will soon arise which win have a far greater interest than England in arresting the unjust enterprises of Russia, and this is United Germany. There are between these Powers two causes of future misunderstanding—Bohemia and the Baltic provinces. The tima will perhaps come when Germany will re-establish Poland. She alone has an interest in doing it, the Eastern question is for France a subordinate question; for Austria and Germany it is a vital one. Walt but a little, and it will keep guard on the Danube. Reconstructed Germany will never permit the Danube to become a Russian river. The Donau, like Vater Rhein, will be defended by the sword of Germany. Whatever alliances there may now be between the two governments this is the necessary result of the situation. The popular interest has well understood it; while the Emperor Alexander congratulated the Prussians en their victories, the Russians deplored them. There is one last consideration which I dare hardly mention, so remote does it seem to be from the thoughts of every one. Is it considered what sufferings the war, when it became universal, would inflict on the laboring classes of the whole world? Of what consequence, to them are these revaries of influence yet it is they who would be the victims, they who would suffer starvation.

Were England to follow the counsels of her war-like advisers sile would act exactly like France in the Hohenzollera affair—she would obey the point of henour without any consideration for the real interest of the British people.

EMILE DE LAVELEYE. ortune.

Besides, a Power will soon arise which will have a

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

London.
The European mall to hand by the City of Paris adds but little to our cable reports relative to the diplomacy for a congress in London. A report, dated in London on the 1st of Decem-

There is nothing yet definitely known respecting the proposed conference. It is reported from Vienna that Austria refuses to give in her adhesion to the project until Russia acknowledges her fault, and the other Powers agree upon joint action in case she

other Powers agree upon joint action in case she refuses.

From Berlin we learn that the Russian not will not be even alluded to at the conference, but that a new freaty will be proposed as a substitute for the present somexions one, and that the neutralization of the Black Sea will be abandoned.

General ignation has been impressing upon Turkey that Russia can give ner greater security than the neutralization of that sea afforded. It is amounced that Russia has announced her acceptance of the conference.

The London Globe gives currency to a statement.

nounced that Kussia has announced her acceptance of the conference.

The London Globe gives currency to a statement that intelligence had reached her Majesty's government that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg reactly accepted the proposition of a congress to be held in London.

ment that the Choinet of St. Fetersourg reach) accepted the proposition of a congress to be held in London.

The London Echo's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the conference on the Eastern question "will observe silence with regard to Prince Gortchakoff's circular, which will be mooted upon as withdrawn by Russia. A new treaty will be proposed without neutralization of the Black Sea. The French Plenipotentiary will take his seat at the conference on behalf of the Government of National perfence."

The London Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a conneil of Ministers resolved that "Austria would accept a conference only if Russia expressly acknowledged his contumacy and withdrew the notification, and if the other Powers agree to a joint action in case Russia refuses."

Mail dates from Constantinople state that General Ignatief, being questioned as to the recent armaments, said "they were insignificant, and for defensive purposes. Russia was prepared to give better quarantees for the safety of the Porte than those of the Paris Treaty."

The Vienna Namerice Press says that Austria, in

guarantees for the saidy of the Paris Treaty."
The Vieuna New Pree Press says that Austria, in conjunction with England, will demand that Russia shall positively disayow the form in which the neutrality question was first brought forward or give adequate guarantee against a recurrence of such arbitrary actions.

BISMARCK AND NAPOLEON.

Negotiations Between the Premier and th Emperor-How the Minister May Avoid a Difficulty-Peace Terms Said to be Signed The London Times publishes a lengthy editorial

in the above subject, from which we reproduce the following interesting passages:-

following interesting passages:

than any that has been put forth in the prezent century. A mere insult is not a sufficient cause of war, especially when we know it to be vainglorious and impotent. But it forthals the Power which has suffered it to approach the offender until it is virtually withdrawn. Overtures for a discussion of this question ought not to come from England, but from Russian, whether through Count Bismarck's intervention or otherwise. Enough for us is the position we take up—that we do not accept the renumeration of the treaty, and shall act according to circumstances.

The Eastern Question and the Defence of Paris.

AU REDACTEUR DU LONDON TIMES:

M. DROUYN DE L'RUYS.

AU REDACTEUR DU LONDON TIMES:

MONSIEUR—Le Times dans son numero du 23 cite un passage d'une feuille de Jersey affirmant que j'ai envoye par ecrit mon adhésion au Gouvernement the captive at Withelmshöhe; and the fact, of which there is frustworthy evidence, that the Empress has passed over to Brusseis, is cited as corroboration of the plot. The Emperor cedes Strasbourg and Metz, and, accompanied by his Marshals, puts himself at the head of the Imperial Guard, who are conveniently placed at Mayence, and, reinforced by the 300,000 prisoners in Germany, or by as many as may be trusted to support the empire, relieves the German guard before Paria, the German forces going home, except such part as may be necessary to keep under the ceded provinces. Those who affirm this tale to be true ask what reason is there why it should not be believed. There would be civil war in France, of course, but the German Chancellor may view this consequence with some equanimity. Civil war in France would give him time to consolidate the administration of Alsace and Lorraine. On the other hand the Imperial Marshals may be well content to close with the plan. Bazaine would try whether he could not be more successful with Napoleon Hi. against Trochu than with Maximihan against Juarez. We must acknowledge the plausibility of these arguments, yet there are counter considerations. The right instant of the Empress instantly rejected a similar plan when it was first mooted to her, and if the Emperor has consented to it the last lingering belief in his political sagacity must be torn away. Whatever else might bende the plan would be fastal to him. Despite his Marshals and the imperial Guard the army he could oring back from captivity would melt away before an infurfaced people. The slege of Parts would be instantly raised, and the arates of the Sonth and West, marching towards the northeast frontier, would receive the accession of wholesale deserters from the torces supposed to be hostile to them. The Emperor would be conspelled to fly back to his friends, and the original war between France and Germany would be reserved on the borders of Lorraine. These results would so certainly foliow that it is very difficult to

ROYAL FETE AT VERSAILLES.

The Princess Royal of Prussin's Birthday-Celebration at Headquarters—An Imperial German Banquet—King William with Glass

Cerebration at Hendquarters—As Imperial German Hands.

[Frussian Hendquarters (Versalles, Nov. 22), correspondence of London Times.]

Last inglit there was in the City of the Paisace declicated to "all the giories of France," a banquet to which the occasion and ercumstance lent a singular interest. It was, indeed, a Congress of Princes. To celebrate the anniversary of the Princess Republic of Prassia's birthday the King gave a Sate dinner in the Prefecture of Versalles, where his 'Majest's has fixed his headquarters.

The Prefecture is near the top \(\frac{1}{2} \) the Avenne of The Priecture is near the same assess as Herr chief, it is a handsome building, recently erceted and finished. Its dimensions and decorations give an exalted idea of the 2 grandeur of the Prefect of the Department of the Seme and Oise. There is a fine front facing the avenue, with a spacetious court vara, sarred by a line of railings, a portuce surmounted by carvings, and two wings—cocupied by the officers of the Prefect of the Department of the Seme and Oise. The Prefect of the Department of the Seme and Oise. There is a fine front facing the avenue, with a spacetious court vara, sarred by a line of railings, a portuce surmounted by carvings, and two wings—cocupied by the officers of the partment of the court vara, sarred by a line of railings, a portuce surmounted by carvings, and two wings—cocupied by the officers of the partment of the court vara, sarred by a line of railings, a portuce surmounted by carvings, and two wings—cocupied by the officers of the partment of the colline, a salredge still less congruous leads to a noble and richly furnished apartment, with a painted ceiling from which are suspended three large instress. The dinner hour was alve octock, and punctually to the homent time king entered this schoon, where has Maessy's guests were already assemblied. He wore hard to the partment of the partment of the partment of the proportions of the ciline, a slarge set by the officers. The apartment biazed with rich attres an

will, and who has revived the glories of Charlemagne, giving to Germany, after long years of
dreamy appiration, the waking reality of union
and of force—who has led his armed people in
two great wars to victories before which the successes of the greatest leaders paie their splendors?
What will it matter in what garb appeared
the princity leader of the hist swhich
wrought the deleat of Austria at Koniggratz, clesed in the legions of the failenEmperor at Sedan and threw their deadly fold
round "the Capital of the World?" The great Chancellor may be transmitted to posterity as he is represenced in the Amanach de Gottal in a plain
before which he has made famous fer all time—will
think the soldier-statesman who has brought
armed Germany to the field to win the battles
from which he has reaped for her such a harvest
of greatness, renown and honor, should be most
fliry depicted in the dress which suits him so
well as he towers among the tallest—excelsis humerits—in the hall of the Prelicts of Versallier,
Bismarck! Moltke! These are names to conjure
with, Brain in the Council—brain in the field. And
there around stand valor, skill and prudence—the
tried courage of veteran chiefs, the aspiring devotion
of pairlet soldiers who keep their kinine watch now
on the banks of the Schie. If we in England, who
are somewhat given to willipend German princes, will
but consider them as a great noblity of most ancient
blood, we must admit that never were people led by
a grander aristocracy. They are men of the sword, at
all events; when the time comes to draw it they
leave palaces, estates and family and all, and take
the fleath os sirks for Fatheriand. Citizens, princes
and soldiers too, they threw in their fortunes with
the cause, and winatever the reasons or inducaces
which actuate them, no stur can rest go their gailantry and conduct.

There was a great gathering of them hast night,
as I have said—some fourtien or more—but not so
many as there were on the birthday anniversary
bander of Oldenburg, Frince Herman,

Voigts Rhetz.
At half-past five the trumpets outside the hall sounded a dourish as the King rose with a brimming glass in his hand, and turning to the Crown Prince by his side, gave the health of the Crown Princess of

His Royal Highness rose as his Majesty did so.

Prussia."

His Royal Highness rose as his Majesty did so, and tonched the glass with his, and simultaneously up got the whole company and each drained his humper to the toast—the only one of the evening. When the sweetmeats were handed round it was seen that some cuming master in sugar had paraded batteries of cannon with French flags thereon as a compliment to the genus oct.

The dinner did not last longer than an hour, it so long, and the King, as before, led the way to the drawing room, where cofice and tea were served, but no smoking was permitted—a trial to some of the ancient warriors who regard all meals as merely a preparation for cigars or other forms of tobachic enjoyment.

To the English present the Prince Royal was exceedingly gracious, and it could not but be gratifying to all the subjects of her Majesty the Queen if they could be made aware of the sentiments of his Royal Highness—helr to the greatest throne in Europe now—and of the terms in which he spoke of the house to which they are so firmly attached. And let us say "Good night," make our reverences and retire, hoping that many a happy anniversary of the day may come in peaceful scenes, amid the hum of industrious millions secure of liberty, when there shall be no tear of orphan and of widow, no cry of agony, no tumult of battle to mar the enjoyment of the hour, and when the pleasures of the banquet may not be embitiered by the inought that near at hand there is a starying multitude—enemes, indeed, out starving still, and that Death stands at the gate.

BISMARCK AND THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY CARINET.

Mr. Russell writes to the London Times on the

29th of November thus:—

The resistance of Paris causes dissatisfaction in Germany, which has aimost been spoiled by the Vent, vidi, vioi career of her leaders in the field. She geounts her captured cannon by thousands, her prisoners by hundreds of thousands. The list of subdued fortresses is swelling into double figures. But though Metz has surrendered, and the last grand army of the empire has vanished, Paris holds out, and France still fights. Quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra? Gambetta replies:—"For a good deal longer," and invokes the horrors of a quasiservile war. And, as I have intimated, merely as a matter of personal opinion resting on slight ground, Paris will hold out against mere starvation much longer than has been expected. Now, if the people in Germany are really dissatisfied with the progress. Paris will hold out against mere starvation much longer than has been expected. Now, if the people in Germany are really dissatisfied with the progress made they are not reasonable. If they expect instantly the bombardment of Paris they must submit to disappointment. The Military Council are well aware of the risk attending the opening of fire which may not be surely effective from want of proper material in abundance and its consequent cessation before adequate results be obtained. The cry has been raised in Germany that the Chancellor is against any bombardment of Paris. It is quite untrue. If it depended upon him Paris would be subjected to a bombardment to-morrow. Between the military and political departments there is not, on that point at east, unity of cousel. Some days back I made reference to the slitings of the Military Cabinet of his Majesty, and remarked that even the Crown Prince of Prussia was not an exofficio member of it. Pernaps it was taken for granted that the Federal Chancellor was present at all its deliberations; that I am informed is not the case. I have reason to believe that in the campaign of 1886 Count Bismarck was generally present at councils of war. During the present great contest, although he has been always with the King's headquarters, Count Bismarck has been rarely summoned to the deliberations on military questions. Indeed, I have been told that since the Grosseshungt Q artier was established at Versailles his Excellency has been present on one occasion only at the sittings of the Military Cabinet. Whatever may be the motives of the military advisers of the highest personage in abstaining from the arming and use of their batteries against Paris, Count Bismarck, then, is not implicated. The expressions of the German press, which show growing impatience with the passive attatude of the army around Paris, because it is content with close investment and an attitude of constant readiness to repel sorties, attribute the delay to the Chancellor, who is not responsible in any degree

SCENE IN THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

There was quite a scene on Saturday, November 26, in the North German Reichstag.

Herr Bebel resisted the demand of the government for a credit of 100,000,000 thalers. He urged that the country did not really desire the continuance of the war, pointing to the fact that of the 100,000,000 thalers last granted as a credit only 68,000,000

British subjects, and has been selsed accordingly by a British steamer. The schooner Friend, which was caught in this untriendly act hais from Gloucester, in Massachusetts, and Gloucester in the Congressional district which General Butler represents at the Capitel. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that some of his supporters have been listening to his advice, and have got into trouble in consequence. General Butler's object in giving that advice was avowed. He wants to embroil the two countries. He is one of those political frebrands who are only happy when they see their own importance reflected in the light of some tremendous conflagration. But though the capital and crew of the Friend have been unwise enough to follow his advice, we are sure his countrymen in general will not follow it. The common sense of Americans will put sown this attempt to excite ill blood, just as it has but down former attempts. It is, after all, on the good sense of both countries that we must reity to mathetain our friendly relations. The crew of the Friend will not find themselves to be heroes. They must pay the penalty of their aggression. They have been found in our risining grounds with hostile intentions and have been sent to prison. We do not apprehend that General Butler will succeed in making an international difficulty out of their lawful arrest. He might do so had he only ignorance to deal with; but the two peoples are politically instructed and know how to deal with men whose object is to set them by the care.

The London Standar d of December 1 says:—

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The substance of the dispute about the fisheries is briefly this:—The British North American colonies claim that the Bay of Fundy, being a landiocked guif entirely surrounded by British territory, is altogether subject to British jurisdiction. The Americans contend that it is free to all nations, like the open sea, on the ground that he State can exercise jurisdiction over the sea except within the limits of the three-mile boundary. There is something to be said on both sides of the question, but we take it that any impartial person looking at the Bay of Fundy on the map will come to the conclusion that the waters certainly belong to the colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Where the two headiands of such a gulf as this belong to the same Power it does seem reasonable that the boundary line of its territory should be held to unite them. But the New England fishermen will not see the justice of the case in this light. They claim to enter the Bay of Fundy and to violate the celonial laws for the regulation of the fishery. Now, it seems possible that the seizure of the schooner Friend may necessitate a regular investigation into the dispute by the governments of Great Britain and the United States, by whom it has long been allowed to slumber. The telegram which announces the seizure adds that Gloncester, the place in Massachusetts to which the capture schooner belongs, is in the Congressional district of General Butler, a disagreeable accident, which does not promise well for the tone in which the present unfortunate occurrence is likely to be discussed and dealt with by the Americans.

THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Who Will Succeed Pope Pius the Ninth-

dinal Cullen on the War Aspect.

A letter from Rome reports:—There is a strong ovement in the Sacred College to secure on the death of Pius IX, the election of a foreigner to the Pontifical chair, as it is thought that an Italian Pope would be completely under the control of Italy, The project is got up by the ultramontane party, ence of a prominent character among the existing

sence of a prominent character among the existing foreign cardinals, are urging the Pope to fill up the vacancies in the Sacred College. The three candidates put forward for nomination are Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster; Monsignor Deckams, Archbishop of Malins; Monsignor Le Douchowski, Archbishop of Pesen; all of whom will be included in the next creation of cardinals. The Italian cardinals, as might be expected, are, as a body, opposed to the inovement, and it is doubtful whether Cardinals and in the next creation of cardinals. The Italian cardinal Annoelli will permit the distribution of the hats if he himself has any views on the tiara.

In the Roman Catholic chapels of Ireland a pastoral letter from Cardinel Culien was read. After dwelling upon religious topics he appealed to the faithful to contribute generously towards the succor of the French sick and wounded, and also to the support of the French armies prisoners in Prussia. He depleted the prospect of war between England and Russia, and expressed fears that a general confiagration in Europe was impending. He reminded the faithful that wars, famines and pestlences were visited by Providence upon nations to chastise the wicked and chasten the just. Prussia erected a statute to Luther, the representative of schism; France had paid a similar honor to Voltaire.

His Emmence hoped the blessings of peace would

to Voltaire.

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British Interests in Rome-The Property of English Religious Orders The following letter has been received by the Earl of Granard from the British Foreign Office:

of Granard from the British Foreign Office:

Foreign Office, Nov. 21, 1870.

My Lord—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, enclosing one addressed to yourself and the Messrs. Darcy and Power, the members for Wexford, by the Provincial of the Francescan Otder in Ireland, expressing the hope that her Majesty's government will affort to the members of that Order, as British subjects, protection for the preservation of their property and religious and educational foundations in Rome, which they apprenend are threatened with confiscation by the Italian government, and expressing the anxiety of Catholics in general throughout Ireland on this subject, as well as for the protection of other religious and educational establishments in Rome.

Lord Granville directs me to assure you that th question of the protection of such establishmen and property has already engaged the attention her Majesty's government, and that on the 25th last month her Majesty's Minister in Floren reported that, in consequence of a communication from Mr. Jervoise, who is in charge of
British interests at Rome, from which it appeared
that certain British ecclesiastics at the head of religious establishments having property in Rome entertained lears similar to those expressed by the
Franciscan Order in Ireland, Six Augustus Paget had
taken an opportunity of speaking to M. Visconti
Venosta upon the subject, and had received from
his Excellency the most emphatic assurance that all
property belonging to British subjects would be respected by the Italian government, which assurance
had been repeated by the Italian Minister upon a
subsequent occasion.

I am to add that further steps have been taken by
Mr. Jervoise with a view to furnishing the Italian
government with a last of religious establishments
at Rome belonging to British subjects, with an account of the property attached to them, the Italian
government having expressed a desire to be supplied with this information.

I am, my Lord, your most obedient humble servant,
The Earl, of Granard, K. G. Johnstown Castle.

The Earl of Granard, K. G., Johnstown Castle.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO EUGENIE.

A Royal Album Lost and Replaced. Yesterday, November 30, says a London journal, the Queen did a graceful act of courtesy in visiting

the Empress Eugenie at Chisiehurst. Her Majesty has thus added her name to the long list of those who have already paid their respects to the devoted wite of Napoteon the Third.

Some persons fancy that the visit had a political significance and denoted the learnings or sentiment of the English Court. But the compliment indicates no mere than the sympathy which a member of the family of severeigns hatrally extends to an exiled sister. Among the things which the Empress most deeply regrets having left behind her, in the hurry of her departure from Paris, was a photograph album which sue had received from the queen, and which contained the royal denor's autograph and a selection of interesting portraits. Hearing of the loss, the Queen immediately gave orders for the preparation of another album, which will take the place at Chisiehurst of that which has been lost; the inscription and the cartes de visite being as nearly as possible the same as those which insparted so much value to the gift left at the Tuileries.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Health of the Royal Bride Elect. A London journal of December 1 reports as fol-

The health of her Royal Highness Princess Louise continues to improve. Upon the return of her Majesty the Queen and the royal family to Windsor Castle the royal surgeons made a medical examination of the affected knee of the Princess, when it is understood the inflammation consequent upon the sprain was found to have been considerably allayed. White progressing towards convalescence her royal Highness, lastead of walking, is using an invalid chair, which the Princess herself propels in moving about within the castle. It seems that her royal Highness first became aware of the sprain while coming down the slepe of a hill in the Highlands. Every care is being taken to prevent unnecessary exertion on the part of the Princess, whose health is said to be rapidly getting better. The Marquila of Lorn was at the Castle on Monday, and since her Majesty's arrival at Windser has been almost a constant visitor at the Palace. at the Palace.

BRITISH TRADE.

The English Board of Trade returns issued November 29 show that the value of the imports for the month of September was £21,934,182 as compared with £23,138,033 in the corresponding month of For the nine months ending 30th September the

imports were entered at £182,400,343 as against £171,721.087 last year. The exports last month (October) increased more than a million sterling in value, being £17,550,799; and for the ten months they amounted to £166,184,990 as compared with £156,102,452 last year.

cwt. of which came from Egypt, 2 994,901 cwt. from

Bembay and Science, 840, 128 cwt. from Madres, 448, 744 cwt. from Bengal and Pegu, 14,007 cwt. from the Straits Settlements, 1,147, 400 cwt. from the Northern Atlantic ports, and 2,830, 162 cwt. from the Southern Atlantic ports of the United States, and 709,089 cwt. from Brazil. There was a decrease in the value of cotton imported from the United States as compared with the previous year amounting to £3,312,107, and a decrease also in the quantities sens from Egypt, Turkey, New Grenada, Africa, Chile, the West Indies, Australia and Bermuda, but an increase in that imperted from Brazil, British India, Peru and the British West Indies. It is also observed that the supply sent from Egypt is trebled, and in the case of Brazil quadrupped, as compared with the importations of ten years ago, the first impetus to this increase having been given in 1862, when the effects of the war upon the cotton crops in the United States began to be severely felt.

CHARITY

The Metropolis Substantially Asserting Its Right to the Title "City of Charities."

The title which the present Chief Magistrate of the ity (Mayor Hall), claimed as the most fitting one for the metropolis-City of Charities-must certainly be accorded now without cavil. The public and private tained, yet, notwithstanding this fact, extraordi-nary calls in the name of charity have been made extraordinary responses, showing a liberality and generosity almost witness himit. Some of the more rominent of the channels through which this liberanty flows are here mentioned, and their record

The Hebrew Charity Bazaar.

A flood of light, shining on thousands of bright and cheerful faces; the merry hum and merrier laughter of sweet and silvery voices; the nervous, though pleasant, bustling of comely matrons; the energy of fascinating damsels, tripping gaily across the floor, their dark eyes twinkling humorously as they speak: an array of worldly goods, tastel plied up in all directions; flowers, perfumes and

fashions; jeweis, plate and ornaments; toys furnifashions; jeweis, plate and ornaments; toys furnifure and charming woodwork; tea, coffee and groceries of all descriptions; paintings, drawings and statuary—imagine these things and twice as many more, and but a very faint idea of the Hebrew fancy. Fair is obtained. The enterprise is gigantic, the charty noble and praiseworthy, the prizes magnificent, while the attractions generally are unsurpassed. The excellent organization, the geen Appreciation of the propular taxts and the handsome arrangements which characterize the undertaking at once establish the Hebrew Fair as one of the most attractive ever gotten up for a charitable purpose. Since the opening of this oazaar greenbacks have been thrown in, not in solitary bills but in substantial rolls—a fact that has been readily established by the genial smiles of the good-looking dannes and maidens that grace the numerous stalls. So far the fair has been

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

apparent, that the chances afforded are exceedingly. It was stated on Saturday evening last that \$102,000 had already been realized. One thing is fair and that all the valuable prizes offered in lottery, apart from the charitable motive, are well worth the risk. The attendance on saturday evening was exceedingly large and the sales were unusually extensive. Those who have not yet visited this grand bazaar should not lose the opportunity offered this week, during which the fair continues, to witness this really marveileus combination.

Home for the Blind.

People talk of the bright and enlivening rays of a genial sun, of romantic glens and shady valleys and a thousand other pleasant subjects. But the poor A Home has been established for them, and there is now in progress, at the armory of the Thirty-seventh regiment, a bazaar in their behalf. It is, indeed, a regiment, a bazaar in their behalf. It is, indeed, a dire necessity that urges the prometers of the benevolent institution to call the attention of the community to the fact that there is not in the great charitable metropolis of New York a receptacle for the blind who have exceeded the age of thirty years. And perhaps it is not generally known that many of those educated in the blind asylums are compelled to leave when they have reached that age. As previously mentioned it is not generally that a number of patlanthropic and large-hearted gentlemen have established a Home which so fas has been supported by private contributions. The fair in its behalf closed last evening, but it is to be hoped that substantial favers will be showered upon the "Home for the Blind."

Fair for the Church of the Epiphany. A charming variety marks the handsome fair in aid of the Church of the Epip hany. It has heretofore been most successful and promises to realize the bright prospects of the charitable promoters of the undertaking.

The Foundling Asylum Pair.

Energy, spirit and sterling charity marked the rigorous and benevolent action of the generous committee in charge of the undertaking, and they consequently made the fair a grand success. It must not be forgotten, however, that the of the fair cannot be touched for the support of the institution. The good, patient and self-sacrificing Sisters of Charity, who have so nobly taken in charge the grantle undertaking of familiar charge the gagante unarreating of a foldating asylum, are almost entirely dependent upon private contributions for their sustenance. The charitably disposed can certainly find no better means of in vestment for their efferings than in "THE FOLDMINIS" BANK," which pays interest one hundred fold, in Heaven.

Fair for the Union Home and School. A fancy fair and bazaar under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at the armory of the Seventy-first regiment, junction of Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, from the 15th to the 25th inst., in aid of the "Unio from the 15th to the 25th inst., in aid of the "Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sallors' Orphans." Such a benevolent object will assuredly attract the earnest attention of the public. The indebtedness of the community at large to the noble heroes who fell at sea and on land to maintain the Union can never be liquidated, but it is within the reach of all to show substantial appreciation of the patriots by contributing toward the support and education of their orphan children, whose claims upon the country are strong indeed. The fair about to be held in aid of the institution of which Mrs. Charles P. Daly is the chief directress promises to be a most interesting exhibition, and it is only necessary to announce its opening to ensure for it that sterling.

announce its opening to ensure for it that sterling success it so well deserves. The Orphan Asylum Ball.

There are few charitable institutions in this city that call forth a more generous response than the Roman Catholic Orphan Asytum. It is one of those established benevolent concerns of which the metropolis is justly proud, and ever wins the earnest tropolis is justly proud, and ever wins the earnest sympathy and support of the true philanthropist. Among the means resorted to fer the purpose of obtaining funds are the annual balls in its behalf. The next is announced to take place in the Academy of Music on the 23d of January. Apart from the great charity itself, there is perhaps no public entertainment of the kind that surpasses that given under the auspices of the Young Men's Association in point of attendance or respectability. The association consists of only thirty members, who spare ne pains to render the event a grand pecuniary success, and the assign has already reaced the spare ne pains to render the event a grain pecuniary success, and the asylum has already reaped the fruits of their commendable exertions. Within the space of five years the association has realized for the Orphan Asylum over \$50,000. At a meeting held recently the following officers were elected for the ensuling year:—President, Jeremian Quinian: Vice Presidents, Walter Roche and Charles O'Conor; secretaries, William J. Kane and J. T. McGowan; Tressurer, Patrick Majone, vice Francis Higgins, re-Secretaries, William J. Kane and J. T. McGowan, Treasurer, Patrick Malone, vice Francis Higgins, resigned. The arrangements for the ball are being completed with all possible despatch and it is condently annicipated that it will be one of the most successful ever given by the Association, redounding alike to the credit of the metabers and the support of the worthy institution.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1—AND OYEE AND TERMINER.—Held by Judge Cardozo. Opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—No Circuit calendar. The People vs. Jeremian Dunne, murder.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART 2.—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 635, 1576, 1772, 6682, 1748, 2230, 3438, 3516, 1710, 1610, 558, 605, 1814, 1822, 1825, 1292, 1926/4, 1840, 1842, 1344.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Brady.—Demurrers—Nos. 9, 10, 18, 24. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 101, 27, 46, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 95, 95, 96, 97, 98, 98, 100, 102, 193, 104, 105, 106.

SUPREME COURT—DHAMERIS—Held by Judge Ingraham—Opens ten A. M.—Calendar called twelve M.—Nos. 88, 39, 49, 51, 54, 59, 76, 77, 83, 86, 88, 103, 118, 119, 136, 139, 161, 153, 169, 164, 181, 184, 206, 209, 218. Call, 231.

SUPPERIOR COURT.—PART 1—Judge Freedman.—Nos. 579, 315, 107, 355, 365, 273, 401, 139, 143, 191, 1,043, 265, 97, 45, 457. Part 2—Judge Spencer.—Nos. 372, 274, 509, 276, 228, 298, 602, 603, 604, 232, 468, 658, 644, 650, 826, 120, 462, 78, 48, 572, 434, 512, 572, 210.

COMMON PLEAS,—Part 1—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 270, 18, 105, 139, 91, 169, 139, 480, 481, 294, 24, 465, 45, 161, 397, 314, 320, 207, 249.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 4215, 4443, 4453, 4453, 4453, 4454, 4453, 4453, 4454, 4453, 4458, 4453, 4454, 4458, 4458, 4453, 4458, 4458, 4458, 4458, 4458, 4458, 4458, 4458, 4458, 4554, 456, 4564, 4567, 4578, 4478, 4478, 4458, 4539, 44654, 4468, 4468, 4468, 4567, 4578, 4478, 4478, 4458, 4539, 44664, 4468, 4537, 4458, 4458, 4569, 4468, 4567, 4578, 4458, 4579, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4578, 4471, 4478, 4458, 4539, 44664, 4589, 45678, 4579, 4598, 45678, 4579, 4598, 4579, 4598, 4579, 4598, 4579, 4598, 4579, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598, 4597, 4598,

The Cotton Supply.

A total of 19,900,088 cwt. of raw cotton was imported into the United Kingdom last year, 1,432,668 cwt. of which came from Ervpt. 2994,901 cwt. from Martin, murder.